



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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## POETRY.

## FAREWELL.

Farewell! that fond and love fraught word,  
Whose talismanic power  
Aweakes many a thrilling chord  
Which slumber'd till that hour—  
When, like a rich Arabian strain,  
Affection gushes forth again,  
'Tis heard above the wild hurrah,  
When charging squadrons meet,  
And those who fall amid the fray  
Are trodden under feet;  
From many a bosom gush'd and gored  
Is heard that oft love-breathing word.  
In prayer the warrior utters it  
Before the battle fray;  
In tears the sailor mutters it,  
When wings his bark away—  
Upon the whitening surge's swell,  
He flings to home his fond farewell.  
When o'er the ship with wrathful roar  
The blackening waters boom,  
Shrouding the fated seamen o'er—  
Their winding sheet and tomb;  
Then, high above the tempest's yell,  
Is heard their anguish shriek'd farewell.  
By the believer's bed of death  
If thou hast ever stood,  
And mark'd how calmly firm his faith,  
How tranquil was his mood;  
His spirit long with God to dwell,  
Yet lingers still to say farewell!  
The exile weeping on the deck,  
While gazing on his home—  
Now slowly lessening to a speck,  
Now lost amid the foam—  
Still thinks he hears his own adored  
Softly breathe that mournful word.

## UNITED STATES.

For the Plattsburgh Whig.

To H. BOARDMAN, ESQ.

Sir:—As a friend of my country, I have been pained to see in the last Whig, such an attack upon the character and conduct of Gen. Wool as there appears editorially. It must have been penned in an hour of excitement, & a calm consideration of the subject may hereafter induce you to do him justice. Such language & sentiments as are there expressed, are calculated to increase among a certain class of the community already excited beyond reason, an unjust feeling against a public servant whose fault, as it is alleged against him is, that he has accomplished the object for which he was sent to this frontier. He has done the nation a great service and the people in this vicinity more than any other. He has persevered until crowned with success while opposed by more obstacles, perhaps, than the citizens of our country have ever thrown in the way of one of its General officers in the performance of his duty.

Justice would then, require, if his conduct be spoken of, at all, that he should rather be commended than censured. My object, however, is not so much to defend the character of Gen. Wool, which is too well established to be affected by the angry violence and sweeping denunciations of individuals who are regardless of all law while the word *law* is continually in their mouths, as it is to correct as far as I may be able, the erroneous opinions so industriously and zealously promulgated through this community, as to the right of the general government to suppress such outbreaks of our citizens as have lately been witnessed on this frontier. The abuse heaped upon Gen. Wool, therefore, while it enables me to speak the more freely of the merits of his conduct, furnishes an occasion to notice the great principles by which every American citizen should be governed, in matters relating to the people and government of another nation.

Besides the common international law, binding upon us as well as all other civilized nations, there is a treaty of peace and amity existing between the English and ourselves which we are nationally bound, & every individual citizen in honor bound, while he calls himself a citizen of the United States, to respect. This was about to be violated, and its precepts to be trampled on as a dead letter; and had it not been that the public officer so much vilified, placed himself, like a true patriot, in the breach which our own citizens were in the act of making, we should now have been so committed by some of the misguided men of this frontier, that a general war might have been inevitable. Now, however this may be desired by some, surely the nation do not desire it; and may I

not say, that even here the majority do not desire it—nay, that when calmness is once more restored to the people, and they look upon the evils which by a war with England we should bring upon the world, as well as on our own country, the men who would promote such a quarrel will feel their just indignation.

The true policy of our country has long been acknowledged to be peace. All that exalts us as a nation, and promotes our happiness as individuals, flourishes best in the time of peace.

Woe to our country when the war spirit is so rife that the people will have war though it be at the expense of their good faith.

The English nation have trusted in us as a peaceable and friendly neighbor. To her rulers, as well as to the rulers of our own country, it is, and has been for a long time a truth, as plain as any other self evident fact, that the best interest of both nations require that they should be at peace, and friendly and commercial intercourse promoted between them.

We have spoken of Britain as our Father land, and Britain of America as of her own daughter, of whom she is not ashamed, and would be well pleased that her prosperity should increase with her age, & the mother country eclipsed by the glories of her offspring.

Trusting in our professed friendship, love, and good faith, she has withdrawn her forces and left her territory, as it were, almost in our safe keeping. At least, she has dwelt securely by us, & it is an offence which every honorable man in his right mind must condemn, if we secretly devise evil against her. If a person devises evil against his unsuspecting neighbor, it is a crime which all honorable men abhor, now, if this assumes a national, instead of an individual character, the increased measure of its moral turpitude, ought to be estimated by the degree of evil which may be done to a nation, more than can be done to an individual. What else but this same offence has been the late movement of that portion of our citizens who have misnamed themselves patriots.

They as individuals whether the country calls them to account or not, must answer for it to their consciences. To prevent their madness involving the nation in the same dishonor, was Gen. Wool sent to this frontier. He has prevented the foul stigma which otherwise would have disgraced our national character in the estimation of the whole civilized world. For this, will the good people of our community condemn him? What evil has he done? None. What then is his offence? He has prevented an army from being raised, equipped, and organized, and from marching to invade, from within our lines, the territory of a nation which has confided in us as in a friend.

To do this it was necessary to call out a part of the militia, to stop the teams of certain men who were transporting from one place to another the armament of the intended expedition, to seize and hold in custody their munitions of war, of a part of which our own arsenals had been robbed. Thus to cripple, and by the help of other means, effectually to defeat its purpose.

He has oppressed none, forgiven much, and passed by many offences. If any property has been seized it was that only of which an unlawful use was made, and there was no other way under the circumstances to prevent the evil. Not one drop of blood has been spilled, and hundreds if not thousands of lives saved. For this, is it just that there should be a burst of indignant feeling against him? Now if such be the treatment Gen. Wool has received as the proper and authorized agent of the government, a treatment received not indeed from all, for it is believed that the sober and thinking part of community, stand with him and the government in this matter, though they have not generally been so forward to express their opinions; what must our public men expect, who would conscientiously perform their duty in a like case? Some would not be willing to undergo the necessary toil and fatigue, encounter the systematic opposition of so many who call themselves respectable citizens, brave the threatening of the mob, & endure the low abuse which has belched from every tipping house in the two northernmost lake counties of New York and Vermont, and as a nuisance, defiled our roads and polluted our streets. Such an one, not having stability of character & firmness of character enough to persevere in such circumstances, would falter, and failing to perform all his duty, the nation would be left to suffer the consequences, committed, perhaps, inevitably, first, by a few unauthorized private citizens, stark mad, and afterwards by tens of thousands of its own armed militia, who, being within the extending infected influence might catch the mania. What would the

body of the nation then say to their northern brethren?

Your liberty as American citizens has become the licentiousness of a mob; you have unauthoritarily involved the nation in war; ruined our commerce; confirmed the already excited suspicions that we are neither just nor peaceable; and made us a bye-word throughout the world, as a quarrelsome, covenant-breaking and rapacious people.

It should be a maxim of every citizen to be tender of the reputation of the public servants. Great evil has already resulted to the country by the indiscriminate abuse of every one who acts under the authority of Government, or who dares to suffer himself to be set up for an elective office by any party: for, for the time being, he must expect to be as a common mark to be shot at by all who design to use the shafts of slander and lying tongues. The people have long permitted it. When will they open their eyes to see that it tends only to evil! Surely, there is a right way as well as a wrong in this thing. A civil officer, whose office is elective, may be rebuked through the ballot boxes. And there is some specified way of reaching one whose office is not elective. If a military officer oppresses, or does any thing wrong to his fellow citizens, there is a proper way of reaching him also. In either one of these cases, there is no necessity of exciting the community to rage, and fury, and forgetfulness of the very laws, of an infringement of which they would complain.

Such a spirit taking possession of the community, at once demonstrates by its fruits, to every calm looker on, that it has come directly up like a dark smoke from the bottomless pit. What man, unless a lover of his country, and clothed in the armor of a good conscience, would be willing to stem such a tide?

Suppose Gen. Wool had either yielded to flattery, or gave way before the torrent of abuse which threatened to overwhelm him, leaving the self-constituted proxies of the nation to act out what they call their American citizenship and patriotism. In what position would the United States by this time be placed? The consequences cannot indeed be told by mortals. The expedition might have failed in the same way as that of McKenzie's at the west, and that would have been the most harmless thing that could have been expected. Who would be gainers? Not the Canadians: no, nor ourselves: for I have shown that we are disgraced by fitting out the expedition under all circumstances considered. And losing our self respect, we should swiftly begin to part with the respect of other nations. But suppose the expedition had obtained a foothold in Canada, and after some unimportant advantages, had been driven back and the exasperated British troops in hot pursuit had followed them south of the Canada line. It would have been an occasion to bring the fighting men from the whole northern portions of New York, and Vermont to the spot, armed and equipped. The provocation which our British neighbor had received would hardly be remembered; her troops considered as invaders would be driven back and followed perhaps by a constantly increasing army of Canadians and American volunteers to the very walls of Quebec. A provisional government would be established in Montreal, and the adherents of the present would either be driven from the whole west part of Lower Canada or compelled to submit. What other parts of the British possessions would be revolutionized in consequence, wiser men might predict.

When this state of things had obtained; at the very least, England would complain, and our country could not escape the reproaches of the civilized world. But [the sympathies of our people would be with their sons and brothers. The war spirit increasing throughout the land, the people Nationally involved, their neighbor injured beyond reparation, they would prepare to act on the defensive, and look for open hostility. Both nations at length sufficiently wrought up, war is declared, and we might thank the great Ruler and Punisher of Nations if it was with England alone.

For we should then have displayed such a practical disregard for the Law of Nations, as that the world remembering other things charged against us, whether justly or not, would be ready to treat us as a nation of pirates and outlaws. Now what would be likely to follow? Our commerce swept from the Ocean—our coasts blockaded by fleets—our country invaded by European armies—the war cry of the Indian is heard in the west and north west—Mexico moves up from the south west—the slaves of the south encouraged on every side, revolt. What a picture! yet many a nation and empire have been brought to a worse crisis. Several times was the Jewish nation left to be

almost destroyed, when the principal sin charged against them was that of sabbath breaking. Shall we hope to be an exception, though we draw wickedness as it were with a cart rope?

It must be admitted that in every light the subject is viewed, Righteousness, Honesty, and good Faith are the best policy. In a just cause we stand out against the world. We should then confidently expect that the great disposer of events would be on our side and be cheered all through the contest by the consciousness that there was more for us than could be brought against us. But if we, standing in the first rank of the Nations, should so degenerate in principle as to change the noble example the United States of America have heretofore set the world, to a spectacle of disorder and confusion; practically holding out treaties to be of small obligation, and despising those international laws which we have assisted to establish; thus destroying the confidence of nations in each other, and leading the way back to the exploded dogmas of the dark ages,—we may expect such a rebuke from Heaven as that its record in history will be a warning to the unborn nations of the earth. But; while worse, if possible than even such a fearful rebuke may be apprehended, if regardless of every good principle we will rush headlong to destruction; let us hope better things of our country. Let every patriot see to it, that his charity is sufficiently exercised at home, in his own breast, in his own family and neighborhood, and country, and a more hopeful state of things will and must follow.

There is a disposition sometimes almost ungovernable in the young men of all nations who have armies and navies, or are often engaged in war, to take up the profession of arms. This, in our country and England is increased by the nature of our literature. It is an evil. A part of the late uncalculated for Martial influence felt in this region must be ascribed to it. The good sense of the young men of a nation where all are equal, and to the highest preferments in the gift of the people, open equally to all, whatever may be their profession and calling in life, should lead them to consider the military rather as necessary, than desirable. True honor arises from well doing, and not from titles. The three learned professions, and agriculture, and the different mechanical arts, are as honorable, and far more profitable, to those who pursue them diligently, than the professions of arms.—When our country requires an army to repel foreign invasion, the men will not be wanting. And our navy has given more than one pledge that it will do its duty upon the Ocean whenever occasion requires. Till then, it is worse than an empty thing to rouse and expend the formidable energies of our people.—Let us love peace, and our increase will be such that we shall be the more feared in war.

Of the Canadian exiles in our country I have nothing to say, but that I hope they will so conduct as that we shall not again be threatened with a greater evil, for a lesser benefit to them. I wish them well with all my heart, and the country from which they had fled; and that our good people will not forget the rights of hospitality, while the stranger is sojourning among them. I cannot but hope and believe that the enlightened nation to whose laws they have become obnoxious, whose chief emblem is the noble Lion, will pursue a magnanimous course towards them, their families and their friends.

The time is coming when a colony arrived at full stature and age, will be set apart from the Mother Country by the parent herself, disclaiming any other connection than that which is desired by the people of such colony, for commercial purposes; and for the exercise of the good offices of kindness and love. That England should set an example of this kind, beginning with her American possessions is not too much to expect of a nation of her moral greatness and physical power. From a land which has bred such divines and philanthropists, such statesmen and legislators, such poets, orators, and artists, and such a yeomanry as she can boast, there is every thing to hope. If from any other cause the United States shall hereafter be brought into collision with England, and a war ensues, then, may the citizens of the United States with the law of nations on their side assist in revolutionizing Canada. Till then every citizen is morally and in honor bound by our treaty and by international law to remain at least neutral. There is no statute of the state in which he lives, that is more binding or of higher moral obligation. What is the deduction? plainly, that a hostile interference with the authorities of Great Britain in Canada, by an American citizen, is an offence against our own country, and pun-

ishable by our law, common law, if we have no statute that will reach the case. And as such offence is against the nation, it is the General Government whose particular province it is to take cognisance of it.

As a native citizen of this state I have something at stake; and the deep interest I feel, has led me more into the discussion of this subject, than I at first intended. If I have used severe language, it was because none other would express my meaning.... I write, because it is my duty to write;—and while I wish that they had taken a different course, I aver that I have no ill will to any of those who have committed themselves in this matter. But I would proclaim with a trumpet voice that we can no longer boast of our liberties unless we can also boast that our law is not a dead letter. I respect and esteem some of those who call themselves Patriots, in the sense of friends to the oppressed. I believe them sincere, and that such fear God and regard man, and would not intentionally do a dishonorable action, or disregard any known law of the land nor violate any moral obligation. But I can inform such, that as citizens we are solemnly bound by our national treaties, by a higher obligation than by the statute laws of the land, we are bound by the law of God. Will they deny this obligation? They cannot. In the sense of a 'friend to the oppressed,' I myself claim to be a patriot. The General Officer commanding on this frontier against whom lying tongues have not ceased to utter falsehood, is also a patriot in the same sense. But that he was ever engaged either directly or indirectly in the late efforts against Canada, I am authorised to say is entirely false. He has discouraged it in every proper way from the beginning. That he had the most distant intention of delivering the Gentlemen who became his prisoners, Doctors Nelson and Cote, into the hands of Sir John Colborne I know to be false. Those of any knowledge of the duties of a military man in such case, could not give credit to it a moment. I was with him from the time they surrendered as prisoners, till they were received from his hands by the civil authorities; which was from Thursday till Saturday morning.

I was witness to the delicacy and the kindness of the treatment they received. To shield them from public gaze, they rode from A. burg Springs to St. Albans, in his own covered sleigh, while the General himself took an open one. They snupped the first night in company with Gov. Jenuison, and Lieutenant Sawyer of the Navy, with the General at his own table. They were put on parole. Their quarters were in the same hall, opposite the General's, equally genteel and comfortable. They had all the retirement they wished, and saw all the company they desired. For all which, they expressed a gratitude which they doubtless felt. The guard in the house was the General's own guard, and though he was often without one, no U. S. Officer ever needed one more.—I cannot believe that either of those gentlemen ever gave countenance to the stories that are afloat. I am ashamed to allude to any more of the fabrications which are so indusiously circulated to prejudice the public against him; and I am almost ashamed that I have noticed them at all.

The country owe Gen. Wool, a debt of gratitude which it can never repay.—Through him the National honor has been saved from wreck, and the country from a war more unjust, and in its consequences more injurious, than any into which it has ever yet been brought.

Respectfully,  
JOHN WHITE MOOERS,  
Lieut. U. S. Navy.

Plattsburgh, March 8, 1838.

From the John Bull of Jan. 14.

It must be evident, that we have not anything like space sufficient to publish the voluminous papers on the subject of Canada, which occupy so large a portion of the public journals, nor perhaps is it necessary. We give our readers the current despatches; and if they compare those with what has been going on for some time, our end will be achieved—our object answered.

Lord Gosford's despatches from Canada, and Lord Glenelg's from England, present to the world, perhaps, two examples of twaddle, upon a large scale, far beyond the most sanguine expectations of anti-Whiggery. Lord Gosford, who went to Canada knowing the real position of affairs—at least, we suppose so, because his own despatches admit as much—begins tampering and temporizing with Mr. Papineau. He proceeds by disbelieving anything like 'armed resistance'; and so he calculates and calculates, till somewhere in August last, the following correspondence takes place between the Governor and Mr. Papineau.

[Here follows the correspondence rela-



tive to the dismissal of Mr. Papineau from the Militia.]

Now, we leave the whole of the case here. The thing lies in a nutshell. Here Mr. Papineau not only insults Lord Gosford, as the Representative of the Sovereign, but continues his letter, avowedly for the purpose of abusing him personally. This Papineau Lord Gosford permits to go on as he pleases, assuring poor dear Lord Glenelg, that as to 'armed resistance' there was no chance of it, and offering to come away at the earliest opportunity, if necessary; and this Papineau having insulted Lord Gosford both in his public and private capacity, heads a rebellion, which induces this same Lord Gosford to offer a thousand pounds for his apprehension, after he has deluded his victims and run away—and this, is the man that Lord Gosford conciliated, and coaxed and took insults from.

Lord Gosford's offer of resignation was caught at with an energy, seven weeks after date, by Lord Glenelg, who, finding Radicalism at a very low ebb, thought it better, as he says in his despatch, to get away this Lord Gosford, who 'was so deeply implicated' in liberality, and to leave the chopping up of the rebels to a gallant and distinguished officer, who cared for nothing but doing his duty.

But oh! the letters from the Doldrum-office in Downing Street—look at them. Every despatch contains an excuse about 'unavoidable delay,' 'necessity of delay,' all is postponement and procrastination; and so it has been to the very last minute; and we are not sure that the vital despatches of poor Lord Gosford were not first posted off by Lord Glenelg, and put by till the 'morrow,' before they were read.

There is but one person in the whole of this farce—or tragedy, perhaps, who stands clear out of the mess, and that is Sir Francis Boscawen. He has behaved like a wise man—like a brave man—like a true man; and see the result. He gave up all his military support to assist the agitators, alias the Radicals, and stood firm upon his own ground. Upper Canada is tranquil—the people confident in the support of the Governor, have rallied round him & rescued him and themselves from a rebel faction. Sir Francis Head's reward is a recall, which the lying Ministerial papers said, was at his own desire. We said it was not. Is there anything in the gallant man's despatches of that high-minded man indicative of any desire to be recalled, or of any expectation of a recall—not a bit of it. Poor Lord Gosford, it is true, is too eager to shuffle off an authority which he has not firmness to maintain, & poor Lord Glenelg is too happy to get away his Radical friend; but Sir Francis Head, in the full glory of his triumph over insubordination, is recalled without his knowledge. We suspect Lord Glenelg will repent of this measure.

The Radicals, we should think, would see what Ministers think of them—just as much as the honest trades of Dublin see what O'Connell thinks of them. To please the Radicals, Lord Gosford was sent to Lower Canada; Sir Francis Head having no particular politics was sent to Upper Canada; but because Sir Francis Head, with perfect independence and sound judgment, kept Radicalism down in the one Colony, and Lord Gosford, full of Radical prejudice and no judgment at all, kept it up in Lower Canada, both Governors are recalled; Gosford, because he has brought his Colony into rebellion by conciliation, and is so far pledged that he cannot now, with any decency, hang the gentleman who insulted the Sovereign in his person, and himself personally, without outraging his principles; and the other, because he has maintained perfect tranquility, in opposition to the principles upon which this very Lord Gosford acted—so that just at the moment that Radicalism has amounted to pure rebellion, Lord Gosford comes away, in order to permit Sir John Colborne to enforce martial law against the rebels, and Sir George Arthur, a liberal Radical politician, is sent out to supersede Sir Francis Head, who, without one single soldier, of a regular force, has overthrown the only manifestation of misrule which has appeared in his jurisdiction.

We repeat, that the twaddle now printed between these two Lord G's, Glenelg and Gosford, would be absolutely disgraceful to two decent old washerwomen. Nothing can more dreadfully expose to the world, the extent of intellect and attainment necessary to a Cabinet Minister, than the publication of such things as these. If it were not that we are engaged in another servile war, the whole thing would be ludicrous in the extreme, and when we recollect the whole history of the Commission and the Commissioners, and the anxiety to send them out, and poor Lord Glenelg's greater anxiety, one afternoon, when he wished to get Lord Gosford back again, it really is enough to make one stare.

Six months ago, we said, take Papineau by the throat, indict him for treason, and hang him, and everybody stared...no blood was then shed. Lord Gosford said, 'armed resistance was not likely.' If that had been done, and Mr. Papineau, being convicted, had been hanged, all would have been well; now poor Lord Gosford—after blood has been shed, and mischief to a great extent been done...offers a thousand pounds to catch Mr. Papineau, in order to hang him.

We suppose the Radicals will find out how far the present Ministry will support them—just as long as they can serve their purpose and no longer. Lord Gosford

was a Radical—he has brought Canada into a rebellion. Lord Glenelg immediately calls him home, & sends out balls & bayonets by wholesale, to put down what never would have required putting down, if it had not been encouraged to favour the Radical Ministerial elections in England; for let it never be forgotten, the listless Glenelg knew, and so did his more active colleagues, although poor Lord Gosford did not, what must happen in Canada if they did not interfere; & yet, lest the beaten and defeated Humes and Roebucks, and the rest of the clique, should rebel against them here, in the elections, no measures were taken at the time when they would have been efficient.

It is said that the papers taken from the rebels implicate some of our leading radicals, not excepting the Member for Kilkenny, late the pride of Middlesex; other names are mentioned, which we do not repeat; all we know is, that an attentive perusal of the papers which, thank God, are upon the table of the House of Commons, and which, with certain supplementary documents, will come under the consideration of Parliament, will give the country the most perfect idea of the manner in which her best interests are supported by the worst Ministers that ever took advantage of youth and innocence, to ride rough-shod through a palace.

From the London Morning Post of 12th Jan.

Judging from the despatches of Lord Gosford, Governor of Canada, to the Colonial Office since last spring, which have just been made public, that personage can be little better than a downright fool. No wonder a province with a tendency to rebellion should have become worse and worse with such a zany at its head, who appears to have been deaf, blind, and stupid to all that was going on round about him. But why did the Colonial Office allow such a man to continue in a situation of such responsibility? Perhaps Lord Glenelg never read the despatches. There is no amount of sleepy indifference in that Minister which would surprise us. When he was Secretary in Ireland, he let every thing go to ruin through sheer neglect, and we cannot help thinking that the state of affairs in Canada will turn out to be in great measure owing to a similar failing. If Lord Glenelg had taken the trouble to read the despatches of Lord Gosford, he is not such a ninny as not to have perceived the danger of leaving important affairs in the hands of a man capable of such silliness.

If the British public shall bear with patient indifference the exhibition of the conduct of Government both at the other side of the Atlantic and at home with regard to Canadian matters, which the proceedings in Parliament must soon bring before them, we can only say that British power & consequence must decay, through the decay of the national spirit. If any amount or form of human folly could reasonably excite an emotion of wonder, we might well stand amazed that Great Britain, with all her experience, with all her elements of national strength, with all her presumed intelligence, should allow the general direction of the affairs of her colonies to be in the hands of such a man as Lord Glenelg, and the Government of one of the most important of them to be administered by such a man as Lord Gosford. Lord Glenelg, we are aware, is far from being destitute of mental capacity. He might have been a tolerable Prebendary, and if he could have spared so much time from slumber have written tolerable books; but for active business—for any thing that requires energy, promptitude, decision...he is manifestly no more fit than one of Lord Spencer's oxen would be to run a race at Newmarket. As for the other Apostle of Maudlin Whiggery, the Lord Gosford, he appears to be, as we have already stated, nothing better in affairs of Government than a downright fool.

The man seems to have been from the beginning utterly crazed by some vague notions he had in his head about liberality of government. He seems, in the hallucination of his weak understanding, to have imagined this liberality to be a talisman, which would transmute every evil in the state of Canada into good. Looking through his liberal spectacles, every thing appeared to him different from what it really was, and, if we may judge from his despatches, no man 'from India to the pole,' had less expectation of rebellion in Canada, until it burst from under his nose, than his Excellency the Governor.

On the 25th of May last he writes to the Colonial Office, that, 'in his opinion, nothing could be more erroneous than the supposition that the French Canadians were a disloyal body.' And he adds 'I have every reason to believe the contrary.' Reason, indeed! Why we in England had every reason to fear that the supposition was too well founded in May last; but Lord Gosford seems to have been incapable of judging about the probable effect of any thing going on before his eyes. According to his political creed, it was illiberal to suspect those who professed liberality, and he was so full of animosity against 'Tory prejudices,' that he jumped at once to the conclusion that any opinion entertained by the old friends of British government must be 'erroneous.'

Our contemporary the Morning Chronicle, with all its desire to uphold the government, and to keep up the animosity to the Tories which led Lord Gosford to report their 'suppositions' as 'erroneous,' remarks, nevertheless, yesterday on this

statement, under date the 25th of May last, that—

'It would appear however, that Lord Gosford at that time formed too low an estimate of the strength of the Papineau party. In fact Mr. Papineau had already gone so far that he could not recede with safety to himself, and he and his party seem to have made the most of the opportunity.'

No doubt Mr. Papineau and his party did so. They saw that in the person of the British governor they had a weak creature to deal with, who had neither the sagacity to see through their designs, nor the energy to counteract them if he had, and they 'made the most of the opportunity.'

On the 10th of June the simple governor writes that the mass of the Canadians are loyal and contented, and up to the 8th of September, he reports the same thing, though on the 2d of September he says, 'It is evident that the Papineau faction are not to be satisfied with any concession that does not place them in a more favorable position to carry into effect their ulterior objects...namely, the separation of the country from England, and the establishment of a Republican form of government.'

It is at this period that the foolish man, who could not find any thing to communicate to the government at home indicative of approaching revolt, occupies his despatch with some party trash, fit only for the leading article of some abstruscular, sycophantic Ministerial newspaper. 'The violent and unjustifiable attacks,' quoth he, 'which have been made by the ultra-Tory party upon the French Canadians generally, have caused an animosity which Mr. Papineau does not fail to turn to account.' We should like to know something particular about these 'violent and unjustifiable attacks.' In all probability they simply amount to a charge of disloyalty...of an intention to rebel. So stupid was Lord Gosford...so ignorant of that which he ought to have known—that in September last he would have considered such a charge 'a violent and unjustifiable attack.' But does he think so now? Does he not now perceive that it was not the violence of the Tories, but the stupidity of the Governor, which made the difference between his opinion and theirs last September?

On the 8th of September, his Excellency was so far advanced in intelligence as to find out that 'the government could make no terms with Mr. Papineau.' 'You must either,' he says, 'put him down, or let him put you down.' There is no halting between two opinions. We beg of the English public to mark this well. When the Tories said this long before, it was considered by this sapient governor to be 'unjustifiable violence'; but now, when it was too late to counteract the mischief arising from the power and designs of Mr. Papineau, the governor comes to the same conclusion.

But even after his Excellency had made his grand discovery respecting Mr. Papineau, he remained, as blindly and as stupidly as ever, unexpected of any thing like open revolt. On the 23d of October, he notices that there were rumors of such a thing, but declares that he does not credit these reports, nor yet apprehend any serious disturbances?

What a watchful, careful, efficient Governor of Canada! What a bright example of the usefulness of liberality as the guiding star of a colonial Governor?

To all this we have only to add that by the 6th of December (!!) Lord Glenelg became so far awake as to think it right to authorize His Excellency the Governor to proclaim martial law in Canada!

This...this—good people of England, is Whig Government!

#### UPPER CANADA.

From the Upper Canada Herald.

**The Rebels.**—A very false opinion has obtained prevalence through the frontier State, and it is extensively used in order to excite and justify their various expressions of 'sympathy' with our rebels, to the effect that the said rebels are an injured set of men. The Americans pretend to regard them as persons who have been oppressed and tyrannized over by our government, and say that this oppression justifies their rebellion. And this false opinion is entertained, though they cannot bring forward a single act of oppression to form a ground for the notion. If the rebels have been injured, and were driven to rebellion by oppression, then that rebellion consists of distinct and separate acts which can be detailed and substantiated. But not one act is mentioned; not one proof is given: therefore none exist; and American 'sympathy' is founded on falsehood as well as injustice.

But it may be said that, though no acts of gross oppression on individuals are charged against the Government, there has been a good deal of that general oppression, or rather, of misgovernment, which injures individuals by regarding the improvement of the country, and squandering its resources and revenues on improper objects. This, in fact, is the ground taken by the rebels themselves, in their various declarations made previous to the rebellion. They do not pretend to allege acts of oppression against individuals by the government as a reason for rebellion, but they effect to justify themselves by a course of pretended misgovernment on the part of their rulers, by which they and the country in general have been injured and impoverished. Their resistance is placed on general grounds instead of special ones, and no individual in-

jury is supposed only as it may proceed from general mismanagement.

The rebels, then, have been no other-wise injured than as they suppose the whole country to have been injured. They have no specific outrages to allege, but take their stand on general principles, and in opposition to the general measures of what they term a bad government.

We propose to show, therefore, by a reference to the personal history of the leading rebels, that their presumptions and assertions are equally false, because the facts of their personal history are in direct contradiction thereto.

William Lion McKenzie is a native of Glenshee, in the northeast corner of the parish of Kirmichael, in the highlands of Perthshire in Scotland. I heard that he had set up again in Dunkeld, selling pamphlets and almanacks. There he was as unsuccessful as at Alyth—being obliged to make a moon-light flitting to Leith, where he shipped on board a vessel to Canada.

We shall now give some account of the other leading rebels, promising that for the facts we are indebted to a gentleman who knows them well, and for whose veracity we pledge ourselves.

First, Dr. Charles Duncombe, M. P. P. He is a native of the United States, which he left sixteen years ago and came to this province. He was a common School Master in the States, and married the daughter of a Dutch farmer, with whom he obtained property sufficient to support him a few terms at college, and bring him to Canada. He here obtained license as a medical practitioner, and has acquired a large property, partly by his profession, and partly by speculating in cattle and land.

Second, David Gibson, M. P. P., a Scotchman, a Surveyor, was worth nothing a few years ago, but has now acquired a respectable property. His house (which was burnt) is said to have been beautifully furnished.

Third, Dr. Morrison, M. P. P. He is a native of Lower Canada, and his father is and always was a strong loyalist. Dr. M. was a clerk in the Surveyor General's office, from which he was dismissed, he says unjustly. He then finished his medical studies, has succeeded in his profession, has risen to be Mayor of Toronto and Member of Parliament, and yet could not be happy, or free, or obtain his 'natural rights' without a change in our institutions.

Fourth, Robert Alway, M. P. P., was a gentleman's servant in England, and came out in that capacity to this province. He has acquired a respectable property, and has become a member of Parliament, but has turned rebel to obtain deliverance from his thralldom and political debasement.

Fifth, Elias Moore, M. P. P., and John Moore, his brother, are from Nova Scotia, had a few hundred dollars when they came into this province, and here they have become rich.—Each of their farms is said to be worth eight or ten thousand dollars.

Six, Fielay Malcom, an ex M. P. P., is from the United States. He was worth nothing when he came to Canada, and is now the owner of valuable mills and a large property in the London District.

Samuel Lount, a blacksmith from the United States, has obtained a good property in this country. He is resolute, violent, and easily excited, but a generous man in private life.

Eighth, George Lawton, from England, was a poor man fifteen years ago, and has acquired a large property. His farm is one of the best in the London District, and is said to be worth eight or ten thousand dollars.

Ninth, Joshua Doan, from the United States, is a farmer with a large property, and was worth very little when he came into this province.

We now put to every man's common sense and common honesty, if such things are not strangled among the rebels and their 'sympathizing' friends, to say if these rebels have any good reason to complain of our country or its government. Here are ten men who in about fifteen years have advanced from poverty, and some of them from mental stations, to wealth, honor and power. In what other country could they so soon have acquired these advantages? Certainly not in the United States.

#### A Bill to make temporary provision for the government of Lower Canada.

[Note.—the words printed in *Italics* are proposed to be inserted in the Committee.]

Whereas, in the present state of the Province of Lower Canada, the House of Assembly of the said Province, constituted under the act passed in the 31st year of His Majesty King George III., entitled 'an Act to repeal certain Parts of an Act passed in the 14th year of His Majesty's reign, entitled an act for the making more effectual Provision for the Government of the Province of Quebec, in North America, and to make further Provision for the Government of the said Province could not be called together, for the purpose in the said Act mentioned without serious detriment to the interests of the said province, & whereas it is nevertheless expedient that the said province should be permanently governed on constitutional principles, adapted to promote the interests of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the said Provinces; and whereas, in order to the preparation of such measures as it may be desirable to propose to

Parliament for improving the constitution of the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, and for regulating divers questions in which the said provinces are jointly interested, Her Majesty hath been pleased to authorise the Governor General of Her Majesty's provinces in North America to summon a meeting to be holden within the said province of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, consisting of the said Governor General, and of certain other persons representing the interests and opinions of Her Majesty or on Her Majesty's behalf for that purpose appointed, and also consisting of certain other persons representing the interests and opinions of Her Majesty's subjects inhabiting the said provinces; and that temporary provision should be made for the government of the said province of Lower Canada; be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that until the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty, so much and such parts of the last recited act and of any other act or acts of Parliament, as constitute a Legislature for the province of Lower Canada, or as relate to the powers or functions of the bodies composing that legislature, or either of those bodies, shall cease to be in force.

And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by any commission or commissions to be from time to time issued under the great seal of the United Kingdom, or by any instructions under her Majesty's signet and sign manual accompanying any such commission, to appoint or to authorise the Governor of the said province of Lower Canada to appoint from time to time such a number of legislative councillors for the said province of Lower Canada as to her Majesty shall seem meet, and to make such provision as to her Majesty shall seem meet for the removal, suspension, or resignation of any such legislative councillors.

And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor of the said province with the advice and consent of the said legislative councillors, or of the major part of them to make ordinances for the peace, welfare and good government of the said province of Lower Canada, which ordinances shall have the force and effect of law therein; provided that no such ordinance shall be made to continue in force beyond the first day of November one thousand eight hundred and forty two.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be competent to the said legislative councillor to act in that capacity, except at a meeting to be for that purpose convened by the Governor of the said province, at which the said Governor and five such councillors at the least shall be actually present; provided always, that no such ordinance as aforesaid shall be made, unless the same shall have been first proposed by the said Governor for the adoption of the said legislative councillors; and provided that it shall not be lawful by any such law ordinance as aforesaid to alter in any respect the law heretofore existing in the said province respecting the composition of the Legislative Assembly thereof, or respecting the right of any person to vote at the election of any member of the said Assembly, or respecting the qualifications of such voters, or respecting the division of the said province into counties, cities, and towns, for the purpose of such elections; provided also, that it shall not be lawful by any such law or ordinance as aforesaid to impose any tax, duty, rate, or impost, save only in so far as any local rates or assessments which at the date of the present act are payable within the said province may by any such law or ordinance be continued in force.

And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Governor, with the advice and consent aforesaid, to appropriate to her Majesty's service within the said province all monies which now are, or which shall hereafter be, in the hands of the Receiver General thereof, whether arising from the proceeds of any duties or taxes, or from any other of her Majesty's revenues arising within the said province; and also to appropriate a sufficient part of such monies towards the re-payment of any sums of money which shall have been issued out of the sum of £142,160 14s. 6d. granted to her Majesty by an act passed in the last session of Parliament for advances on account of charges for the administration of justice, and of the civil government of the province of Lower Canada, upon a certificate from the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, or any three or more of them, setting forth the several sums which had been so advanced for any of the purposes aforesaid; provided always, that no appropriation to be made of the monies aforesaid, in respect of the public service for any one year, shall exceed the total amount of the sums appropriated by law within the said province for the public services thereof in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

And be it enacted that all the provisions contained in the said recited act of the 31st year of the reign of his said Majesty King George III., in reference to the enactment and to the confirmation or disallowance by his said Majesty, or for reserving for the signification of his said pleasure of laws, enacted by the Legislature by the said act constituted, shall apply to and be in force respecting all laws and ordinances



to be made in pursuance of this present act, in so far as the same can so be applied.

And be it enacted that at any time before the arrival of the period so limited as aforesaid for the suspension of such legislative powers as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by any order to be made with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council, to declare that, from a time to be by such order for that purpose appointed, all the preceding enactments shall cease to be in force, and the same shall cease to be in force from that time accordingly.

And be it enacted, that for the purpose of this act any person authorized to execute the commission of Governor of the province of Lower Canada shall be taken to be the Governor thereof.

[Copy.]

To his Excellency SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Bart., K. C. H., Lieutenant Governor of the province of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned, in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association of Quebec, having been informed that your Excellency is about to retire from the Government of Upper Canada, feel ourselves impelled, as well by a sense of justice to your Excellency's person, as by a sense of duty to our beloved Queen, to express our deep regret at your Excellency's intended departure; and although circumstances have placed your Excellency beyond our reach, for the more intimate and private relations of life, yet upon public grounds we feel ourselves called upon to acquaint your Excellency, that we deeply deplore the causes which have led your Excellency to resign the high and important station you have held in our sister province, the duties of which you have so ably and so faithfully discharged.

The passing events in Upper Canada could not but be regarded by us as of the most vital importance to this province; and entertaining this view, we have watched with the utmost anxiety your Excellency's administration.

We have followed you through your prosperous career, and particularly during the eventful period of the late Rebellion; and whilst recording as we now do by this address, our admiration of your public conduct, we venture to express the hope that her Majesty's Ministers will at length be convinced, that the principles of the British Constitution alone are applicable to the good government of these Provinces.

At a time when constitutional government has led to such happy results from the exercise of a sound discretion, accompanied by a dignified and uncompromising course of policy which has conspicuously marked your Excellency's administration in Upper Canada, we are irresistibly led to attribute the present deplorable condition of the British and Irish inhabitants of this province to a weak and vacillating policy so directly opposite to that pursued by your Excellency. We therefore deeply sympathize with the inhabitants of our sister Province on the loss they will so universally feel on the occasion of your Excellency's departure.

In respectfully offering our sincere wishes for your Excellency's future happiness, and that of Lady Head and family, we feel that we speak the sentiments of the whole body of the Constitutionalists of this District, in expressing the hope, nay, the conviction, that your valuable talents will ever be enlisted in behalf of these provinces, and that the important services you have already rendered to Upper Canada, and the Empire at large, will receive that well merited reward, the approbation of our most gracious and beloved Queen.

A. STEWART, Chairman.  
W. BRISTON, Secretary.  
Province of Lower Canada,  
Quebec, 24th February, 1838.

TEPLY.

Gentlemen,—I sincerely thank the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Society of Quebec, for the very gratifying expressions respecting my administration of the government of this province, which are contained in their address.

Why in the name of all that is perverse will our contemporaries persist in calling the banditti of Americans on our northern frontier—patriots! What right have those wretches to that proud designation? Do patriots defy the laws of their own country—a country so abundant of liberty, that they wish to force others against their will into copartnership with it? Do patriots generally steal powder & guns with which to shoot down women in a friendly territory? Is it patriotism to replenish its commissariat by plundering from the private property of individuals, and subsisting themselves upon the hen-roosts and sheep-folds of quiet citizens who have no idea of violating the laws of the land in which they live? Is he a patriot who furnishes his forces by burglary, who arms his 'sons of liberty' by breaking open and robbing the public arsenals? Is he a patriot who would involve his country in a war with the most powerful nation on earth, and subject his fellow-citizens to all the horrors and distresses that must necessarily be the consequence of such a war?—Is he a patriot who in bringing such a calamity upon his country, would do the very act that puts her irretrievably in the wrong?—which disgraces & degrades us in the eyes of civilization? We entreat the public

press to desist from such a designation of the soulless, shirtless villains who are mooting upon the borders.—*New York Gazette of March 2.*

For the Missiskoui Standard.  
THE FIRE SIDE—No. 67.

There are in the holy Scriptures, and in the course of God's Providence, many passages in the one, and dispensations or occurrences in the other, which try the faith of God's people and exercise their patience.

The Apostle St. Paul, in Rom. viii: 28, has these remarkable words. 'And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God.' I do not know that this text stands in need of any explanation, but to be taken literally in its obvious sense, because the declaration which it makes, is so qualified as to confine it to a certain, specific character. If the Apostle knew 'that all things work together for good,' he limits that 'good' to them that love God. Hence, we can easily understand the ground on which we are authorized to draw comfort from the declaration. We must love God. Unless we do, the text contains no ground of comfort at all. If we love God, we must be sensible of the fact, as much as we are, when we love a person or any other object. No man has seen God at any time. It is not therefore an idea, or an image of God, conceived in the mind, that we love, but God as revealed in his word, our Creator, Preserver and Supreme Governor, possessed of infinite perfections, and the source of all goodness and happiness to mankind. He is also revealed by his works in the creation of the heavens and the earth, and in his works of providence. It is that infinitely glorious Being, made known to us in the Scriptures, as our Creator and preserver; and whose power, wisdom and goodness are made manifest by his works that we love as God: 'If ye love me,' says Jesus Christ, 'keep my commandments.' We, then, manifest our love to God, by our love and obedience to his word—by doing what he commands—by abstaining from what he forbids—by our conscientious regard to his ordinances—by doing to others as we would, they should do to us. It must then, I think, be evident that, if we love God, we have an inward consciousness that we do so; and if we have, we are given by the Apostle to understand that, if we believe the word of inspiration, all things work together for our good. The 'all things' need no explanation. They include all the ordinances of the Gospel—the promised assistance of the Holy Spirit of which the Apostle was speaking—the trials of life—the dispensations of Providence, whether favorable or adverse. 'Our light affliction which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.' 2 Cor. v: 17. 'It is good for me that I have been afflicted, that I might learn thy statutes.' Ps. cxix: 71. Trials and afflictions, then, may be a blessing, and work together for our good.

The same Apostle has another passage, which one, at first sight, might be ready to suppose did seem to contradict the text to which I have alluded. It is this, 'If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are, of all men, most miserable.' 1 Cor. xv: 19. When the sacred writer used this language he was reasoning against those men of his day, and their successors to the end of time, who denied the doctrine of a general resurrection from the dead. His meaning then appears to be this. If the doctrine of a resurrection from the dead be untrue, as you say it is, then it follows that Jesus Christ is not risen, and that the Gospel which says he is risen, is false—it follows that we who endure so much persecution on account of our belief of, and adherence to, the Gospel which maintains the doctrine, and who deny ourselves and take up our cross daily, are the most wretched, and the most mistaken of men; because if there be no resurrection, we shall, believers and unbelievers, the righteous and the wicked, saints and sinners, all share alike; and if so, we suffer in vain—we fear God in vain—we believe and obey the Gospel in vain—our works of faith and self-denial are to no purpose—there is nothing better than, like the cattle, to eat and drink what we can get while we live, and then die, without care or thought.

But it is the glory of the Gospel that it both demonstrates and exemplifies the TRUTH of the Resurrection, and therefore believers look forward to that grand event with joy, and wait patiently for the coming of our Lord; and while they endure

patiently the trials and afflictions of life, 'all things work together for their good.' This is the believers faith and hope; and we are sure that his hope will be realized.

Every one that has this hope in him purifies himself, through the assistance of divine grace, as Jesus, his Saviour and his pattern, is pure, 1 John, iii: 3.

J. R.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSEBURG, MARCH 27, 1838.

We regret that want of room prevents us from giving to our readers the whole report of the U. Canada Assembly, on the state of the two provinces. That able report canvasses a variety of schemes for the settling of our affairs, and for giving permanency to the connexion that exists between the Canadas and the mother country.

The subject of uniting all the North American British possessions under one Legislature, while each colony should retain its own local Legislature, is spoken of with approbation. Sir Robert Peel, as we learn from his late speech in Parliament, is not a stranger to this grand and comprehensive view.

The plan of annexing the Island of Montreal—together with all the country south east of the Chamby canal, including, we suppose, the Eastern Townships, to the province of Upper Canada is spoken of as an object of their desire, but we cannot suppose that this scheme has any claim that deserves one moment's consideration. We dismiss it as absurd.

The third and last scheme is the union of the two provinces. The Assembly do not appear to be very anxious for an union on their own account. They rather seem to entertain the subject, from motives of kindness towards their fellow subjects of a British origin in this province, because they have hitherto been oppressed by an anti-British, disloyal French faction. We thank them kindly. They do, nevertheless, furnish abundance of reasons why a re-union should be as advantageous to them as to us. The truth is, that as long as the magnificent St. Lawrence will continue to be the only high-way to the Ocean for the commerce of the two provinces, so long must a union be indispensably necessary to maintain the prosperity and happiness of both provinces, one as much as the other, and the permanency of our connexion with Great Britain. The provinces must be united under one Legislature, and will soon be so, unless all those interested in the affair be blind or infatuated. No good argument can be brought against the measure.

There is one part of the Report which pleased us much, because it has struck on a thought which has, for a long time, occupied our attention. The Report says that with few exceptions, the British population in all the provinces are decidedly loyal and monarchical, and decidedly opposed to republicanism and democracy, in their feelings & principles. Had this been said a year or two ago, it would have been treated by our neighbours as an empty boast, but recent events have now determined beyond the possibility of a rational doubt, what was before problematical. Before the recent rebellion, and the foul sympathy of our kind neighbours, it was supposed that republican principles, had pervaded this whole continent, south and north; and, of late years, even the Colonial Office in Downing Street, sanctioned measures which almost took it for granted that we preferred a republican government. But since the events alluded to have taken place, two problems, of vast importance to the human race, have been solved. We have seen that a republican government is weak and powerless, when its own subjects require the wholesome restraints of an efficient government. It cannot, as we have seen, maintain the rights, nor the liberty of the subject, nor protect the arsenals of the state. We have repeatedly pointed out these inherent defects in a republican government, to our readers, since the beginning of winter. Secondly, recent events have amply proved that the British subjects of all the British provinces are not only decidedly loyal to the Queen in their feelings, but decided monarchists in principle.

Republicanism has been zealously preached up on this continent these sixty and two years, as the utmost attainable perfection in the science of government. This has been done daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and yearly, without let or hindrance, by the periodical press for sixty and two years. All sorts of school books are formed on the same model. Lispering children are taught the praises of republicanism before

they can creep; and with this praise, they are taught to abhor monarchy. Monarchy, on the other hand, has merely stood on the defensive, and very scarcely that itself; while republican writers and declaimers had it all in their own way. Yet, on the borders of the land of these republican writers & declaimers, constantly listening to the never-ending praises of democracy, we are strong monarchists, having on the one hand, crushed rebellion; and, on the other, turned into shame, the invading sympathisers, of the republic. We are strong in our principles because we have seen it demonstrated that our own limited monarchy, having stood, like an immovable rock, the shocks and convulsions of ages, is yet as able as ever to answer the best ends of all governments: while republicanism is brought to utter contempt, not being able to restrain its subjects—to protect their rights—to maintain its solemn engagements...or preserve its own property from the hands of the robber. We predict that a Marius, or Sylla, a Cromwell or a Bonaparte is now in school, and learning his lessons very fast. Go to war and you will soon see some of them. You have taught them where to find men and arms.

It is now high time to turn the tables. Too long have we listened to the false praise of Democracy. Let the British press now boldly enter upon the duty of asserting, maintaining and setting forth the merits of a monarchical form of government. Had we the prospect of being able to keep up the STANDARD, we would, most willingly, lend our humble assistance to the work; but as it is most likely that two numbers more will close our labours, we strongly recommend it to our contemporaries to urge this subject more than ever.

Nothing but monarchy will stand. Democracy what art thou? a bubble that will soon break.

The following extraordinary document has been handed us for publication. It discloses some of the views and plans of the Commander in Chief of the Patriot Army, who so lately threatened our province with invasion, and acquaints us with the desertion of Mr. Papineau from the cause of the Canadian Republic.

PLATTSBURGH,

Sunday, 25th Feb. 1838.

Dear Sir,—I know not when you may receive this, but as I may have very little time hereafter, I avail myself of this spare moment to convey to you one request, and send a few of the Resolutions of the Provisional Government of Lower Canada, which I am desirous you should distribute, in your part of Canada, to the best advantage. According to agreement, M. Kenzie, with a large force and well provided for war, took up his march for Upper Canada on Friday morning, his army was safely encamped near Gananoque about eighteen miles below Kingston, and last evening a slip from Montreal came to hand, saying that he had taken Kingston.

This news, we are assured, was confirmed by a dispatch from Sir John Colborne to General Wool, at Champlain, this morning.

On the first report of M. Kenzie's movements at Watertown, all the spare troops possible were sent on towards Upper Canada, and this morning we hear that Sir John is on his way thither, having taken the largest number of regulars he could with him. We have so arranged that Wool and Colborne are under the firm persuasion that we have secretly sent on our men & means to the assistance of M. Kenzie, and this is confirmed by the apparent absence of our men and ammunition. We are informed, on this evening, Wool will move west, to guard the St. Lawrence frontier, disregarding us...that will much facilitate our entry into Lower Canada on Monday night and Tuesday morning.

Our force is abundant for our purpose—and, if you can possibly co-operate, our success will be of easier attainment. I would advise you to make your way with all possible speed, to Three Rivers, if you have men enough, where we shall, by rapid movements, join you, after having secured Montreal—if your force is insufficient for this first route, then make your way to St. Hyacinth, and thence to Sorel, where you may take up quarters until you receive instructions—if again your force is still less, move on with what you can muster to Missiskoui Bay, St. Johns, and Laprairie, collect all you can of fire arms. Papineau has abandoned us, and this through selfish, and family motives regarding the Seigniories, and inveterate love of the old French bad laws.

We can do well without him, and better than if we had him, a man only fit for words, but not for action. We have the most positive assurance of a lively and cordial reception on our arrival. We have named you captain, but I do not send the commission now, it is unnecessary.

Yours truly,

ROBERT NELSON.

J. B. Ryan, Esquire, Derby Line.

We stop the Press to announce that the trial of the brigand Sutherland, has met with a sudden interruption, in consequence of his attempt last night to bleed himself

to death, by opening veins in his arm and feet. His state of exhaustion is extreme, another half hour and he would have been dead.—*Patriot, March 14.*

We give below a statement of broken Banks, from the *Columbian Centinel* of the 10th March, published at Boston:—

Franklin, Boston.  
Commonwealth, Boston.  
Lafayette, Boston.  
Nahant, Lynn.  
Chelsea, at Chelsea.  
Middlesex, E. Cambridge.

*The Army.*—Major General Clitheroe arrived in Montreal on Saturday last, and has been directed by General Order to assume the command of the troops in that District. Captain Clitheroe of the Coldstream Guards is appointed his Aid-de-camp. Major general D. Hall, from half pay Royal Staff Corps, who arrived at the same time, is appointed Q.-M. General to the troops serving in Canada. Lieut.-col. Wetherall remains in command of the Garrison of Montreal, under general Clitheroe.

The arrival of Lieut.-Colonel Chas. Cyril Taylor, appointed for a particular service in the Canadas, has been notified in a General Order.

The Official Gazette of this day contains a Proclamation by His Excellency Sir John Colborne, proroguing the Legislature of this Province to the 19th of April next.—[Queb. Mer.]

Pigeons, in great numbers, appeared in this vicinity, some days since.

## Notice.

THE Shareholders of the Missiskoui Standard Types and press, are requested to meet at the Standard office in Frelighsburg on Saturday the 7th April at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of transacting business connected with the management of the office during the past year.

J. CHAMBERLIN, } Committee.  
O. J. KEMP, }  
R. V. V. FRELIGH, }

Missiskoui Standard office, 27th March 1838.

## Notice.

ALL persons will take due notice that I the subscriber have this day liberated my son Thomas Bickford from all claim that I have to his Labour and services for me and on my account, and hereby give him liberty to labour and trade for himself and appropriate his earnings to his own use and benefit; at the same time forbidding all persons to trust him on my account.

JAMES BICKFORD.  
Stanbridge, March 21st 1838.

## Lost.

A French and English Dictionary (Boyer and Deletantville's) belonging to J. M. Ferres. Whoever will give information concerning it will be rewarded.

26th March 1838.

## Wainwright's PREMIUM Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by

W. W. SMITH.

## New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

## GOODS

## & Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

July 18th, 1837.

LEVI KEMP, S-1

## Buffalo Robes, Otter, South Sea Seal, & Jenett

## CAPS,

## Fur Gloves,

Russia & Jenett Collars, &c. &c.

JUST received and for sale by

W. SMITH.

January, 1838.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received his usual assortment of

## Dry Goods

## &

## Groceries,

consisting in part of an extensive assortment of

## Teas, Coffee,

Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.

which he offers for sale wholesale and retail.

W. W. SMITH.

January, 1838.



# LIME.

BY BEN BARLEY CORN.

A plague on your old-fashioned tillers,  
Who follow the *Dostile* way,  
Round and round, in the track of a mill-  
horse,  
And ne'er a new method essay:  
Experiment, ay, would they try it,  
[Tis as true as I'm making a rhyme.]  
The effort would then verify it,  
And prove there is nothing like *lime*.

My father, when last I attempted  
To show what good husbandry was,  
Says—'Ben, now let me be exempted  
From hearing such flumry and flaws.'  
So I left him, you see, rather moody,  
Believing that some other time  
More proper and opportune may be,  
To prove there is nothing like *lime*.

The parson, he called at our cottage,  
And he brought me a treatise to read;  
He tarried and dined on our postage,  
And many good things too he said.  
He talk'd of the new mode of farming  
In England, or some other clime;  
Says he, 'there indeed is no harm in  
Just trying the virtue of *lime*.'

I thought so, and purchased a hegshead,  
In spite of their jib and their jeer:  
I managed then just as the book said,  
In hopes for a crop the next year.  
And now, by my truth, I'll assure ye,  
The article proved to be prime;  
And I'm far from a wish to allure ye,  
When I tell you—there's nothing like *lime*.

From the Quebec Gazette.

The *Canadien* of Wednesday last, has sallied forth a new against its '*oligarchie Bretonne*,' of which it now says the Government of the Province is partly composed. According to the editor, the late rebellion was the work of this '*oligarchie*;' he even thinks it must be matter of wonder in England that the Canadian population did not respond to the call of the rebel chiefs, & join them *en masse* at St. Charles! The '*origine Bretonne*,' and the '*origine Francaise*,' are again in full play; the former are aiming at '*oppression*,' are '*inique*' in their doings, '*ennemis politiques*,' '*extravagants*,' '*atroce*,' '*chonte*' [shameless,] while the latter are moral, peaceable, remarkably firm in their loyalty, have a good cause, which must replace them in the position of 1836; when, it will be remembered, the Ninety-two Resolutions were adhered to for the fourth or fifth time, the business of the Legislature 'suspended' by the resolutions of their representatives, the wants of the Province unprovided for, and the foundations laid for the late rebellion.

Amidst all these assertions of the *Canadien*, this acrimonious abuse, these political party distinctions based on national origin, the *Canadien* declares that it agrees, '*tout a-fait*,' with Lord DURHAM's declaration in the House of Peers, which explicitly denounces all such distinctions, and pledges himself to 'know nothing of a French, a British, or a Canadian party;' and the editor announces, for himself and his friends that they will 'rally round His Lordship on his arrival,' as a Canadian party of course, and 'assure him of their good dispositions towards the Crown, and give him their support!' Of this we have little doubt; but we doubt much if they will be able to approach Lord Durham in any such character, or that he will be disposed to believe the assurances of men who are so lax in their notions of allegiance as to seek apologies for rebellion, so contradictory in their sayings and doings, so regardless of that '*PEACE*' which Her Majesty so earnestly expresses Her desire to see restored in the Province, and that 'general happiness and prosperity' which Lord Durham is pledged to promote.

We know nothing of Lord DURHAM, personally. We are bound to believe that he will adhere to his declarations. While he causes the Laws to be enforced, and the authority of Her Majesty to be respected, his position, in some degree, will also be that of a Judge, standing aloof from the parties on whose claims he will have to pronounce; and, if we are rightly informed of His Lordship's character, he will maintain that position.

From the Mississippi Free Trader.

## A TERRIBLE AVALANCHE.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday our city was thrown into consternation by the report of an avalanche or land-slide, which took place a little above the lighthouse, precipitating an immense mass of earth and timber upon the dwellings below, on the bank of the river. The fall was sudden, and had been preceded by no alarming indications to give warning to the inhabitants below. The mass of earth and timber filled the middle road leading down the hill to the river to the depth of twelve or fifteen feet, and struck the centre of the long dwelling and storehouse owned and occupied by our enterprising fellow citizens Messrs McFaddin and Sisloff, broke through the side of the building, precipitating an immense quantity of the avalanche into the storeroom of the house and moving the whole edifice about four feet from its foundation nearer to the river. Some of the inmates of the house were considerably injured by the fall of the chimney, and the dreadful concussion of the avalanche.

The corner buildings, to the north of Mr. McFaddin's were entirely crushed and overthrown. One of them contained a grocery and a bar-room, in which fortunately, at the moment, there were no persons present.

Mrs. Seymour was in the chamber of one of the houses that were crushed. She heard a rumbling & had just time to think that probably some dray had run away down the hill when the roof broke over her head, and she was crushed by the falling chimney. Her little girl was in the room under her,

and they both were buried in the mass of ruins.

Mrs. Seymour was dug out alive, having been found lying under nearly six feet depth of brick; she was dreadfully bruised, & for a while no expectations were entertained of her life; but at sundown on Saturday she was easier. Her daughter was terribly bruised in the face and hands, but was partially sheltered by some planks so as to avoid the full force of the falling bricks and timbers.

There was an apprehension, now nearly reduced to a certainty, that a drayman and his three horses were in the path of the avalanche, and consequently, buried, in an instant, deep beneath the ruins.

The loss of property must be considerable... we have no means of judging how much. We commend the sufferers to the generous sympathies of our fellow-citizens. The ladies of our generous city will, no doubt, as much as they can alleviate the sufferings of the two females who are now languishing at the house of a friendly neighbor, to which they were carried after having been dug from the suffocating ruins.

We hope that when the inclined plane of the rail-road shall have been dug down the face of the bluff, our citizens will see how the entire bank can be graduated so as to render it secure from avalanches, and make it a most desirable location for immense stores and warehouses.

Meanwhile we would warn our fellow-citizens against standing on the bluff at the corner of the lighthouse enclosure. It only needs a view from below to see how much that particular point is exposed, and how fatal an avalanche, if it should happen might be to those standing at the extreme point, which, as seen from below, seems almost to hang over the gulf.

HOPE DEFERRED.—Young brides should not wear tight gloves.—A rather annoying circumstance occurred a short time since in England while a marriage ceremony was progressing which completely put a stop to the performance at the most interesting part of it, and set the disappointed maiden and her anxious lover two different ways—any thing but rejoicing. It seems that the young couple had gone separately to church for the purpose of being made one. The ceremony went on well enough until the minister came to the words, 'with this ring I thee wed,' when the bride essaying to take her glove off her maiden hand for the last time could not effect it. Whether it was agitation or heat nervousness or perspiration, the leather clung to her hand as a man ought to do, and would not part company. The bride blushed and pulled, but in vain; the bridegroom (bold man!) laughed outright; so did the father; so did the mother; so did all the spectators, except the clergyman, and he exclaimed, 'I do not come here to be laughed at; and shutting the book, left the ceremony half-finished the bride half married, and the glove half off. We have the satisfaction to add, however, for the information of all who may sympathize with the disappointed fair one, that she tried again the next day with much success. This time she went to church with gloveless hands and the nuptial knot was tied 'tight as a glove.'

## TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.  
No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.  
Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.  
Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

## STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely  
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,  
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,  
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill,  
Elihu Crockett, St. Armand,  
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg,  
Galloway Freigh, Bedford,  
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham  
Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville,  
Abner Bottlett, Brome,  
Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome,  
P. H. Knowlton, Brome,  
Samuel Wood, M. P. P. Farnham,  
Whipple Wells, Farnham,  
Henry Boright, Sutton,  
Maj. Isaac Wiley, Henrysburg,  
Henry Wilson, Lacole,  
Levi A. Coit, Potton,  
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont,  
Nathan Hale, Troy  
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor  
Horace Wells, Henryville,  
Allen Wheeler, Noyan,  
Daniel D. Sals, Esq. parish of St. Thomas  
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.  
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton  
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the *Mississipi Standard*, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

## James Russell, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, & Blank-Book Manufacturer,

St. Albans,  
Vt.,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost. Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

## Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.  
St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

## NEW STORE

## New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

## Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery  
and Hardware,  
Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.  
A. & H. ROBERTS.  
Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

## Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, jr., and consort, situate at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, } Executors  
S. WOOD, } & Tutors.  
Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED, **2,000**

**GOOD Cedar Rails,**

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.

V3—28tf J. C. S. W.

## Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

## Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behaviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.  
Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11—1

## Notice.

The undersigned requests that all debts contracted with the late S. P. Lalanne, for business done in the Register Office, may be paid immediately to Mr. Ferres, Deputy Registrar, who is authorised to receive the same and to grant discharges therefor.

P. H. MOORE, Registrar.  
Bedford, 27th January, 1838.

## PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects:—

- 1 On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.
- 2 On the connection between local circumstances and national character.
- 3 On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth, its navigation, its water powers, its ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of banks.
- 4 On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.
- 5 On the ichthyology of the Canadas.
- 6 On the medical statistics of the city of Montreal.
- 7 On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habitats and habits, and their mercantile value.
- 8 On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are:—  
1st The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.

2d The Essay may be in French or English.

3 The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed; to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.

5th The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays to be addressed to J. S. McCord, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.  
The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D.  
Recording Secretary,  
June 15, 1837.

## Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.  
THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Policy—on Select Periods of the History of the Church—on Education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Custer—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.  
The *Christian Examiner* is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

## Book-Binding

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank-Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.  
College Street, Burlington, Vt.

## TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.  
New York, April 19, 1837.

## WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Novel and important Literary Enterprise.  
Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of Waldie's Library, 'to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door.' That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim as offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge 'the power of concentration can no farther go.' No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

## TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain.

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from 'the world of letters,' of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers, where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the amount is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Rees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE.  
49, Carpenter st. Philadelphia

## Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

**\$73,60,**

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal show, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shewn to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELLEN P. JACKSON,  
JOHN P. JACKSON.  
Brome, 15th July, 1837.

## For Sale.

At this Office:

## A SERMON

DELIVERED in Trinity Church, St. Armand East on the death of the Hon. and Right Reverend CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, on Sunday 10th September, 1837, BY THE REV. JAMES REID, to which is added a sermon on the same occasion, delivered at St. John's and Laprairie on the 17th September, 1837, BY THE REV. CHARLES F. REID, Assistant Minister of St. James' Church, St. John's, and Missionary at Laprairie, Lower Canada.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

M. MORISON.

Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

## A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

## THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book, an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic, graphic delineations of men and manners, free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing; the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance...but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the earliest attention.

Editors occasionally inserting this prospectus & forwarding a marked paper, will be entitled to an exchange.